

The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1880.

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THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 1 1911

A "DOUBLE-CROSS" FOR THE GLOBE.

When it transpires that the opposition attack on Sir James Whitney and Hon. W. J. Hanna rested on the determination of "Harry" Maisonsville to give Mr. Hanna "the double-cross," we fear The Globe will have to be credited with another destructive raid on its own party. Nobody but The Globe, blinded by partisan prejudice, would have laid any weight on the alleged revelations of a discredited and discharged official. The worst feature of it is perhaps the fact that The Globe inveigled Mr. Rowell into a position which depended on the reliability of a man who had, as The Globe well knew, been shown before to have abstracted private documents from the government files. Does The Globe propose to encourage that sort of thing, or to let Mr. Rowell up to such methods?

Mr. McNaught's statement that Maisonsville called him up on the telephone and tried to persuade him to go to London to see these "documents" is the central, crushing fact of the enquiry. Mr. Hanna, in spite of the ruling of the chairman, made his statement and repudiation, but it was scarcely necessary. He had already admitted fully the receipt of a campaign contribution from a contractor. If this proves anything, it proves that Mr. Hanna was even more guileless than any friend or foe could have imagined. The suggestion that a contribution of \$500 could influence the granting of a flat several years later, with a general election intervening, is merely puerile.

The Liberal members should have stuck to their duties in the committee. A few electors may be deceived by the dramatic retreat, but all intelligent men who read the whole proceedings will now be more anxious to hear why they attacked the government on such poor grounds as the petty personal spite of a dismissed employee.

The government may be criticized for appointing such a rabid partisan as Mr. Ferguson as chairman of the committee, and the Liberals may make all they can of the limitations imposed on the enquiry by the chairman, but if they are fair they will not forget to mention the voluntary statement Mr. Hanna insisted on making, and Mr. McNaught's blasting disclosure.

Ontario has reason to congratulate itself that Sir James Whitney has been shown to be all that the electors of the province have considered him to be in straightforward integrity and honest dealing. And Sir James is to be congratulated also that Mr. Hanna has been able so thoroughly to clear himself of any reflection on his character for absolute fairness and probity. Should Mr. Hanna go to his constituents at this juncture, he would be returned by acclamation, but such a vindication is unnecessary after the proceedings of yesterday.

WHAT UNIFICATION MEANS.

Comment on the proposal of the city council to negotiate for the purchase of the Toronto Railway in the provincial press is rather peculiar in some instances. Where pains have been taken to get the facts as in the case of The Galt Daily Reporter, for example, the conclusions arrived at are inescapable. Says The Reporter:

"We don't believe Mayor Hocken, W. K. McNaught, and the men working with them mean to play the Hydro municipalities a shabby trick. Some of the gentlemen, who now profess to be anxious to save Toronto from itself, would joyfully kill the public ownership movement were it possible to do so. The Churches and Posters are mere flies on the wheel."

The reference to the little clique of anti-Hydro men who sit on the government benches is appropriate and timely, and will be appreciated by Sir James Whitney.

On the other hand we have The Berlin News-Record making, in the course of an editorial article, such a statement as this:

"The Toronto Electric Company, a subsidiary system, is losing ground in competition with the municipal system. One of the financiers connected with the company interviewed Mayor Hocken and suggested that the city purchase both utilities now, instead of waiting until 1921."

The Welland Telegraph and a number of other papers make similar statements. The Berlin News-Record is, of course, wholly and absolutely wrong. It can never have read the statements of Mr. W. K. McNaught, M.L.A., of Mayor Hocken, or of Controller McCarthy, or it could not have deliberately made such statements.

It was Mayor Hocken, who, acting on the recommendation of the traffic experts' report, for which the city paid \$25,000, and which insisted on the necessity of unifying the city lines, resolved, if possible, to bring about that unification, and first approached the street railway and electric light company owners. Mayor Hocken had no intention of buying the light company, but he was informed by Sir William Mackenzie that he must buy both or none. The two companies were under one management, had in many respects a common equipment, and their interests could not be disconnected. Mayor Hocken took the ground that, if satisfactory terms could be arranged, the necessary purchase of the railway should not be retarded by the acquisition of the light company, to extinguish whose competition would in itself be a good stroke of business.

Mayor Hocken, therefore, determined to ask for power to negotiate and carry out an agreement, if one was arrived at, from the legislature. No terms had been arrived at, so that no terms could be discussed, but The Telegram, whose dislike for Mayor Hocken had developed into a determination not to permit him to do anything that might be creditable to him, raised the extraordinary howl that the Hydro-Electric policy of the province was being endangered. The Telegram could not have howled louder if all the private electric interests on the continent had completed a merger. By misrepresentation it tried to involve Hon. Adam Beck in its fury, with the result that Mr. Beck appeared before the private bills com-

mittee and declared that if the terms were satisfactory to the Hydro-Electric Commission, and the purchase of the two companies were voted on separately instead of as one question, he had no objection to the purchase. Mayor Hocken stated that the Toronto Electric Light Company had the cream of the business and the Hydro the skim milk in Toronto, and this has not been denied. So far from the light company being in difficulties, the city has to fight the company at every turn in the matter of extending pole lines, and the company is about to embark on the expenditure of \$3,000,000 in enlargement of plant—a reason for hastening the proposed negotiations.

Moreover, the city must take over the franchise in seven years or extend it for another thirty, and it will be a much simpler thing to extinguish the franchise at the present time than later, when the company is still more strongly entrenched.

As to the violation of faith with the municipalities, the Hydro Power Commission is short of power now, and it is more than likely that the purchase of the Electrical Development Co., from which the railway and light companies obtain their power, will be the next question before the Hydro Commission. All of which goes to show how misinformed some of the papers have been.

The interests of Toronto and the other municipalities in the power union are identical, and none of them need fear in the least degree that Toronto will take any step detrimental to their common interest, or likely to jeopardize to the slightest extent the \$5,000,000 investment the city has made in the power project. If the street railway be acquired it means the rapid development of the radial system proposed by Mr. Beck, the knitting together of the municipalities in a more intimate fashion than ever, and cheaper power for all concerned.

INCREASING DEMAND FOR SILVER.

In the course of an examination into the present position and future prospects of silver as a metal and as a monetary medium, Financial America of New York regards the outlook as highly favorable. Notwithstanding the constant increase in the quantity produced, the demand has kept close pace with the supply. This is attributable to the much larger percentage taken for industrial purposes. In 1905 the arts absorbed only 30 per cent. of the world's output of silver; four years later nearly half of it was taken, and in 1911 the percentage of industrial absorption almost reached 64. The balance remaining for coinage in the latter year was \$1,569,694 fine ounces, a quantity entirely inadequate to meet the amount demanded for world mintage. The deficit was met by recoinages. For the period from 1905 to 1911 the surplus of silver, after deducting the figures of industrial consumption and new material coined, is estimated at 5,048,538 ounces.

Large demands for silver are expected in the early future, and in them China will be the most considerable factor. One of the first results of the loan now being negotiated by the new government will be the re-organization of the Chinese currency, now in a hopelessly chaotic state. The

substitution of silver for copper money will require many millions of ounces, and even if the reform be spread over a term of years, "it is the belief of many expert bullion dealers and larger financial interests, that the effect will be to cause important appreciation in the gold price of silver in a reasonable time." The British African dependencies are also enlarging their silver coinage and the demand from India is more likely to increase than diminish. These forecasts are of particular interest to Ontario, and if well-founded as they appear to be, will ensure the further development of the silver resources of the province.

A FINE NEW PROMISE.

Mr. George Wilson has been appointed by the board of control to the commission of street cleaning, and there is no doubt that the council will confirm the appointment. The city press has been unanimous in approval of the promotion of a young man of proven capacity and fidelity, whose intimacy with city affairs will stand him in good stead in his new position, and whose energy and ability are a guarantee of progressive and enlightened service in an office which deeply concerns the city's health and convenience.

Mr. Wilson has had an almost unexampled experience as private secretary to a long series of mayors, all of whom have spoken in the highest terms in his praise. The post he is now to assume is an arduous and far from spectacular one, but the results of good administration in it are scarcely surpassed, in their general effects on the city, by the efforts of any other department. The highest efficiency will be looked for under Mr. Wilson, and we believe he will make a record for Toronto.

NEW JERSEY BENEFITS.

When President Wilson was governor of New Jersey he was instrumental in securing the passage of seven acts that were promptly dubbed the "Seven Sisters." They had, as object, the reform of the corporation law of the state and the interests affected were insistent in their prophecy of the untold evils that would ensue. Despite protest, they were placed on the statute book and came into effect on July 4 next. Without waiting for that date the New Jersey Coal Dealers' Association has decided to go out of business. It was a combine that fixed prices and prevented competition. The individual dealers will now compete for contracts and the restriction of free dealing has already been followed by a drop in coal prices. Woodrow Wilson's policy has made good.

IMPERIAL EXPERIMENTS.

Contrary to the usual notion, the density of population in Germany is little more than half that of Great Britain; and when it is remembered that large tracts of the Highlands of Scotland and Wales are very sparsely inhabited the comparison becomes even more striking. There need be little wonder, therefore, why the volume of British emigration is maintained and even increased. Years ago, when conditions were less congested, the British Isles were compared to a pot continually boiling over. The outflow of Britain has built up her dominions, and it is not surprising that Britons have carried with them the traditions and aptitudes that are their inheritance. Much of the trouble in adjusting imperial relationships would be eliminated if the maxim, "Once a Briton always a Briton," were given its proper need of acceptance.

The emigrant is usually drawn from the more enterprising section of the community. Not every one voluntarily seeks fresh fields and pastures new with the intention of recreating home life under a very different environment. For that reason, the new dominions, especially those that are not affected by the contiguity of larger, and more developed nations, are apt to reveal themselves along lines of progress that in the motherland would be accounted revolutionary. So it is that within the British Empire, as-called for lack of better description, can be found all varieties of constitution and legislation. Prof. Bryce, late British ambassador to the United States, recommended the study of the ancient Greek orators to those who wished to become expert in civic politics. Within the British Empire is now being worked out every kind of government and internal policy, and the co-ordinated results will be a valuable contribution to the science of politics.

THE BOOK, NOT THE COVER.
The absence of a handsome binding in sturdy colors does not detract from the merits of a book. This is emphasized in the "Lessons in Business" book now being distributed by The World, as its plain, unpretentious binding does not convey to the purchaser any intimation of the good things it contains. Seymour Eaton, the author of this book, is a recognized authority on business methods, and the book issued by him twenty-five years ago received the highest commendation from such business giants as Rockefeller, Carnegie, the late J. P. Morgan and others. His latest book contains the original short cut in figures, and is brought up to date in every other respect, and others who have availed themselves of the opportunity to secure one find it practically indispensable. As the supply allotted to The World is almost exhausted the distribution will cease after Monday next. To those desirous of securing one it will be well for them to read the advertisement on another page of this paper.

The Crown Life Insurance Company announce the appointment of Mr. Fred R. Shantz as city manager. Mr. Shantz has had some years' experience in the insurance business, as well as organizing sales forces in other lines, and his many friends will be pleased to hear of his connection with this growing company.

SNOWSTORM RAGING.
LEVIS, Que., April 30.—Reports from points east on the Gulf say a heavy blinding snowstorm is raging.

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At Osgoode Hall

April 30, 1911.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Motions set down for single court for Thursday, May 1, at 11 a.m.:

1. Meyerscough v. Lake Erie.

2. Lawless v. Tibbitts.

3. Re Medbury.

4. Re Archibald McLean Estate.

Peremptory list for appellate division for Thursday, May 1, at 11 a.m.:

1. Scully v. Ryckman (to be continued).

2. Kates v. Syng.

3. Maple Leaf v. Owen Sound from Works.

4. Patterson v. Aldborough.

5. Sphinx v. Campbell.

6. Re Holston Park Subdivision.

7. Park v. Fletcher.

Master's Chambers.

Before J. S. Cartwright, K.C., Master.

Jackman v. Worth—T. P. Galt, K.C., for plaintiff, moved for order for inspection of the mine, to see what the vein showed when it was first struck, to strengthen the presumption, is such a thing is possible, if not the proof of the fraud with which he seeks to affect the defendants. F. Aylesworth for defendants. Judgment: The defendant Lyman, who is mine manager, says that you cannot judge the future in mining, that it is always uncertain, how a vein will hold out, that at present the mine is paying handsomely and that at no time have they cut that vein with such an encouraging appearance as when it was first cut. This is the best evidence obtainable on this point and for the reasons stated, the motion will be dismissed with costs in the cause to the successful party.

Hydro-Electric Wiring Co. v. Butchart—Winchester (A. MacGregor), for plaintiff, obtained on consent order dismissing action without costs and vacating lien and its pendency.

Thomas v. Veal—Shaver (Heighington & M.), for plaintiff, obtained a final order of foreclosure against all the defendants.

Bortberry v. Eby—Aylesworth (Aylesworth & Co.), for defendant, obtained on consent order dismissing action without costs.

Smyth v. Manteufel—H. S. Merton, for plaintiff, obtained on consent order dismissing action without costs and directing that bond filed on motion for injunction be delivered out to plaintiff for cancellation.

Bortberry—Aylesworth (Aylesworth & Co.), for plaintiff, obtained on consent order dismissing action without costs and vacating its pendency.

Bishop Construction Co. v. City of Peterboro—J. G. Smith, for defendant, moved for order changing venue from Toronto to Peterboro. H. D. Gamble, K.C., for plaintiff, enlarged until May 2 at plaintiff's request.

Northern Navigation Co. v. C. P. R. Co.; Foley v. C. P. R. Co.—H. D. Macdonell, for defendants, obtained on consent order dismissing action in each case.

Jordan v. Jordan—S. Denison, K.C., for defendant, moved for order for a commission to take evidence at Chicago and Bay City for use at the trial and for letters rogatory. Plaintiff in person, reserves.

Lakeview v. Flynn—S. S. Mills, for plaintiff, moved for an order for commission to take evidence at London, Eng. McLarty (Robinson & Co.) for defendant. Order made. Defendants to have leave to join. Costs in cause.

Re C. M. B. A. and Driscoll—F. Morrison (Hamilton) for the society, moved for order giving leave to pay \$200 into court, less costs. J. G. O'Donoghue for the O'Connell claimants. J. J. Coughlin, Eng. McLarty (Robinson & Co.) for defendant. Order made. Defendants to have leave to join. Costs in cause.

McCauley v. Union Life—J. Montgomery, for defendant company, moved for order for examination of the vice-president, a second officer of the plaintiff company, D. W. Saunders, K.C., for other defendants, supports motion. D. Henderson for plaintiff company. Order made for examination on May 1 of the vice-president, who will also obtain all information on the foreman, so far as known to him. Costs in cause.

Phillips v. Monteith—F. Aylesworth, for plaintiff, moved for judgment under C.R. 62. H. Feine for defendant. Motion referred to a judge in chambers.

Ward v. Smith—M. J. Follinsbee, for plaintiff, moved for order setting aside appearance of defendant Harvey as irregular. J. G. O'Donoghue for defendant. Order made. Costs to the plaintiff in the cause in any event.

Campbell v. Sovereign Bank—J. F. Boland, for defendants, obtained on consent order extending time for return of order until May 30 prox. Costs reserved to trial judge or its taxing officer.

Judge's Chambers.

Before Middleton, J.

Caldwell v. Hughes—D. L. Grant for defendant. H. E. Rose, K.C., for plaintiff. Appeal by defendant from judgment of master at Belleville allowing plaintiff costs upon high court scale. Judgment: I think the master is right in the conclusion at which he has arrived. There is nothing to suggest that C. de Wolf had been assented to or agreed upon so as to amount to payment and reducing plaintiff's claim to a sum below \$800. The appeal fails and must be dismissed with costs.

Single Court.

Before Middleton, J.

Wood v. Brodie—C. A. Moss for plaintiff. H. M. Mowat, K.C., for defendant. Judgment: The master at Perth. Judgment: Upon the argument it appeared to me entirely